

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. BOSS & Co.,
Phone 87.

No. 18,634. 號四廿百六千八萬一第 日七十二月二十年巳丁

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 8TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號八月二年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

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COGNAC.

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MACGREGOR & CO.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
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[1165]

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1212. [535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 "	to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 "	to 3.30 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 6.30 " " 15 "
6.30 "	to 6.00 " " 15 "
6.00 "	to 6.30 " " 10 "
6.30 "	to 8.30 " " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS on Week Days	
SUNDAYS	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprovis Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Shu Tsz)	dep.	7.25		8.35		8.55				
SIKIU LING	dep.	8.40	8.05	11.15	11.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Shau Chai	dep.	8.45	8.10	11.20	11.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Shau Chai	dep.	8.50	8.15	11.25	11.55	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Shau Chai	dep.	8.55	8.20	11.30	12.00	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10
Shau Chai	dep.	9.00	8.25	11.35	12.05	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Shau Chai	dep.	9.05	8.30	11.40	12.10	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Shau Chai	dep.	9.10	8.35	11.45	12.15	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
Shau Chai	dep.	9.15	8.40	11.50	12.20	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Shau Chai	dep.	9.20	8.45	11.55	12.25	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
Shau Chai	dep.	9.25	8.50	12.00	12.30	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.40
Shau Chai	dep.	9.30	8.55	12.05	12.35	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
Shau Chai	dep.	9.35	9.00	12.10	12.40	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Shau Chai	dep.	9.40	9.05	12.15	12.45	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Shau Chai	dep.	9.45	9.10	12.20	12.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Shau Chai	dep.	9.50	9.15	12.25	12.55	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05
Shau Chai	dep.	9.55	9.20	12.30	13.00	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
Shau Chai	dep.	10.00	9.25	12.35	13.05	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Shau Chai	dep.	10.05	9.30	12.40	13.10	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
Shau Chai	dep.	10.10	9.35	12.45	13.15	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Shau Chai	dep.	10.15	9.40	12.50	13.20	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
Shau Chai	dep.	10.20	9.45	12.55	13.25	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Shau Chai	dep.	10.25	9.50	13.00	13.30	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
Shau Chai	dep.	10.30	9.55	13.05	13.35	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.45
Shau Chai	dep.	10.35	10.00	13.10	13.40	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Shau Chai	dep.	10.40	10.05	13.15	13.45	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55
Shau Chai	dep.	10.45	10.10	13.20	13.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Shau Chai	dep.	10.50	10.15	13.25	13.55	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05
Shau Chai	dep.	10.55	10.20	13.30	14.00	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10
Shau Chai	dep.	11.00	10.25	13.35	14.05	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
Shau Chai	dep.	11.05	10.30	13.40	14.10	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Shau Chai	dep.	11.10	10.35	13.45	14.15	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Shau Chai	dep.	11.15	10.40	13.50	14.20	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Shau Chai	dep.	11.20	10.45	13.55	14.25	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35
Shau Chai	dep.	11.25	10.50	14.00	14.30	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40
Shau Chai	dep.	11.30	10.55	14.05	14.35	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
Shau Chai	dep.	11.35	11.00	14.10	14.40	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Shau Chai	dep.	11.40	11.05	14.15	14.45	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55
Shau Chai	dep.	11.45	11.10	14.20	14.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Shau Chai	dep.	11.50	11.15	14.25	14.55	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05
Shau Chai	dep.	11.55	11.20	14.30	15.00	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
Shau Chai	dep.	12.00	11.25	14.35	15.05	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
Shau Chai	dep.	12.05	11.30	14.40	15.10	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20
Shau Chai	dep.	12.10	11.35	14.45	15.15	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Shau Chai	dep.	12.15	11.40	14.50	15.20	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
Shau Chai	dep.	12.20	11.45	14.55	15.25	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Shau Chai	dep.	12.25	11.50	15.00	15.30	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40
Shau Chai	dep.	12.30	11.55	15.05	15.35	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Shau Chai	dep.	12.35	12.00	15.10	15.40	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Shau Chai	dep.	12.40	12.05	15.15	15.45	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55
Shau Chai	dep.	12.45	12.10	15.20	15.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Shau Chai	dep.	12.50	12.15	15.25	15.55	13.05	13.05	13.05	13.05	13.05
Shau Chai	dep.	12.55	12.20	15.30	16.00	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10
Shau Chai	dep.	13.00	12.25	15.35	16.05	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
Shau Chai	dep.	13.05	12.30	15.40	16.10	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20
Shau Chai	dep.	13.10	12.35	15.45	16.15	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
Shau Chai	dep.	13.15	12.40	15.50	16.20	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Shau Chai	dep.	13.20	12.45	15.55	16.25	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35	13.35
Shau Chai	dep.	13.25	12.50	16.00	16.30	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.40
Shau Chai	dep.	13.30	12.55	16.05	16.35	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45
Shau Chai	dep.	13.35	13.00	16.10	16.40	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Shau Chai	dep.	13.40	13.05	16.15	16.45	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55
Shau Chai	dep.	13.45	13.10	16.20	16.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Shau Chai	dep.	13.50	13.15	16.25	16.55	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Shau Chai	dep.	13.55	13.20	16.30	17.00	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10
Shau Chai	dep.	14.00	13.25	16.35	17.05	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15
Shau Chai	dep.	14.05	13.30	16.40	17.10	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20
Shau Chai	dep.	14.10	13.35	16.45	17.15	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Shau Chai	dep.	14.15	13.40	16.50	17.20	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30
Shau Chai	dep.	14.20	13.45	16.55	17.25	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
Shau Chai	dep.	14.25	13.50	17.00	17.30	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.40
Shau Chai	dep.	14.30	13.55	17.05	17.35	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45
Shau Chai	dep.	14.35	14.00	17.10	17.40	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Shau Chai	dep.	14.40	14.05	17.15	17.45	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55
Shau Chai	dep.	14.45	14.10	17.20	17.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Shau Chai	dep.	14.50	14.15	17.25	17.55	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05
Shau Chai	dep.	14.55	14.20	17.30	18.00	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10
Shau Chai	dep.	15.00	14.25	17.35	18.05	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
Shau Chai	dep.	15.05	14.30	17.40	18.10	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20
Shau Chai	dep.	15.10	14.35	17.45	18.15	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Shau Chai	dep.	15.15	14.40	17.50	18.20	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
Shau Chai	dep.	15.20	14.45	17.55	18.25	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35
Shau Chai	dep.	15.25	14.50	18.00	18.30	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40
Shau Chai	dep.	15.30	14.55	18.05	18.35	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45
Shau Chai	dep.	15.35	15.00	18.10	18.40	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Shau Chai	dep.	15.40	15.05	18.15	18.45	15.55	15.55	15.55	15.55	15.55
Shau Chai	dep.	15.45	15.10	18.20	18.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Shau Chai	dep.	15.50	15.15	18.25	18.55	16.05	16.05	16.05	16.05	16.05
Shau Chai	dep.	15.55	15.20	18.30	19.00	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10	16.10
Shau Chai	dep.	16.00	15.25	18.35	19.05	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15
Shau Chai	dep.	16.05	15.30	18.40	19.10	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20
Shau Chai	dep.	16.10	15.35	18.45	19.15	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Shau Chai	dep.	16.15	15.40	18.50	19.20	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30
Shau Chai	dep.	16.20	15.45	18.55	19.25	16.35	16.35	16.35	16.35	16.35
Shau Chai	dep.	16.25	15.50	19.00	19.30	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40
Shau Chai	dep.	16.30	15.55	19.05	19.35	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
Shau Chai	dep.	16.35	16.00	19.10	19.40	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Shau Chai	dep.	16.40	16.05	19.15	19.45	16.55	16.55	16.55	16.55	16.55
Shau Chai	dep.	16.45	16.10	19.20	19.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shau Chai	dep.	16.50	16.15	19.25	19.55	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05
Shau Chai	dep.	16.55	16.20	19.30	20.00	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10
Shau Chai	dep.	17.00	16.25	19.35	20.05	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
Shau Chai	dep.	17.05	16.30	19.40	20.10	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.20
Shau Chai	dep.	17.10	16.35	19.45	20.15	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25
Shau Chai	dep.	17.15	16.40	19.50	20.20	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30
Shau Chai	dep.	17.20	16.45	19.55	20.25	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
Shau Chai	dep.	17.25	16.50	20.00	20.30	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40
Shau Chai	dep.	17.30	16.55	20.05	20.35	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45
Shau Chai	dep.	17.35	17.00	20.10	20.40	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Shau Chai	dep.	17.40	17.05	20.15	20.45	17.55	17.55	17.55	17.55	17.55
Shau Chai	dep.	17.45	17.10	20.20	20.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Shau Chai	dep.	17.50	17.15	20.25	20.55	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05
Shau Chai	dep.	17.55	17.20	20.30	21.00	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10	18.10
Shau Chai	dep.	18.00	17.25							

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

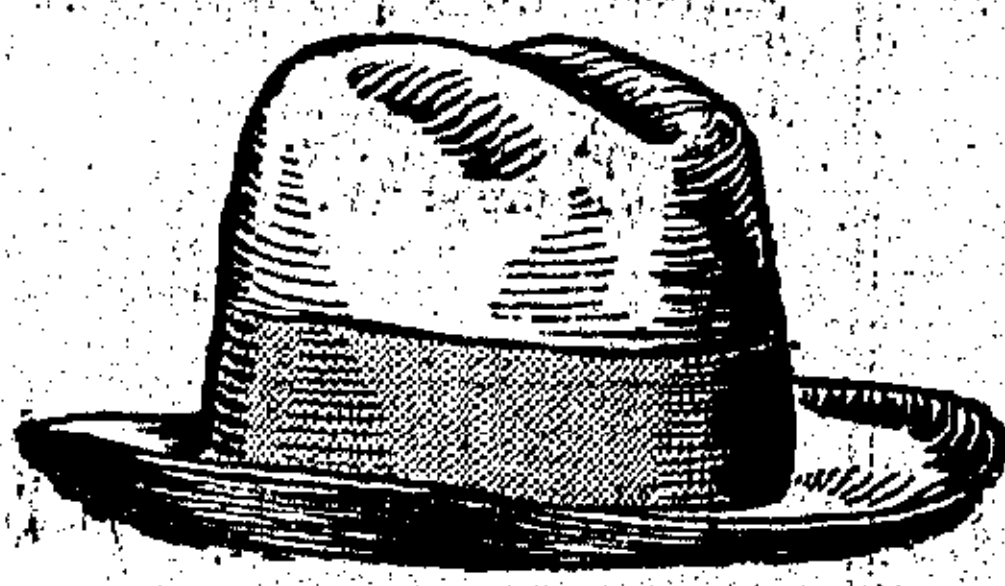
THE
RECORDS OF QUALITY.
LARGE SHIPMENT
JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

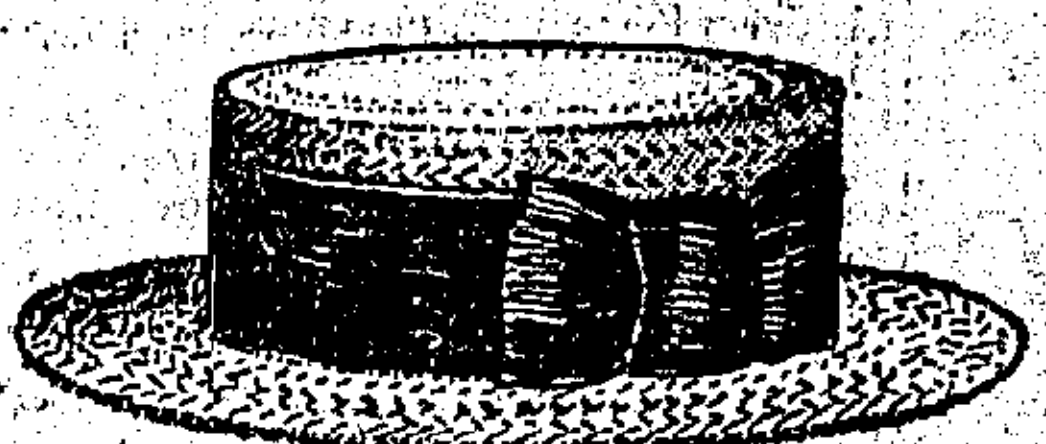
MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

STYLISH HATS



FOR MEN.



MANY MEN buy a hat as they would buy handkerchiefs.

And yet there probably is no article of man's attire that yields a greater return in effectiveness than a well chosen hat.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 29.

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORMAN & Co., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1915.

DANCE CIRCLE.

Spend a pleasant evening.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY, 9 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Ground Floor.

Next door to the Hongkong Cinema.

Gent's, 61; Ladies, 50 cts.

[1005]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to draw the attention of the public in China and the Straits to the desirability of taking advantage of the present high level of exchange by effecting, under his advice, single premium Life Insurance Policies.

The advantages may be briefly summarized as under:

1. The present level of exchange has the effect of approximately doubling any money sent home.
2. Large Insurance protection is immediately obtained, combined with absolute security of capital, and an excellent return at maturity.
3. Since Insurance Companies are the largest investors in all War Loans, any money thus sent home helps the Old Country in its hour of need.

Copy of conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is given can be obtained from the MANAGER OF THIS PAPER.

ON SALE

BUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917. With Index, Price 37.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG WAR.

"It is much better that we prepare for a seven-year war and have it over in seven months than that we prepare for a seven-month war and have it last for seven years." The spirit of Kitchener seems to have got into that part of the American Congress where it will do the most good—that is, into the Senate and House Committees on military affairs, where the big war measures of the future will have to be put into shape for the enacting vote. When somebody asked Kitchener early in the war when the fighting would end, he said he did not know, but that Great Britain would begin to fight about the middle of 1918.

The members of Congress specially charged with seeing that the fighting forces of this country receive all the backing they may need are now, apparently, in the same persistent, unyielding frame of mind, says the *New York Times*. Although speaking in this interview only for himself, so far as his prophetic and specific figures are concerned, Charles Pope Caldwell, Representative in Congress from New York and member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, fairly represents the feelings of his associates.

"It will be a long war and a war to the bitter end," said Mr. Caldwell in Washington the other day. "It may take from five to seven million men from America. It may cost from fifty to seventy billion dollars. It probably will last from five to ten years, not from the beginning in 1914, but from the present moment. It will set back the development of Europe a century, but out of it will come progress and America will remain free. The price is going to be high, but liberty is cheap at any price, and America is a spontaneous nation." "Congress should realize that, in the Sixty-fourth and in the special session of the Sixty-fifth Congress we made only a beginning in national preparedness. In this session we should develop and expand the law to the end that the armed forces of the United States grow stronger each day until the victorious end."

"Our army should be increased as rapidly as it can be trained, equipped, transported, and supplied, up to five or even ten million men; but the burden of taxation for the war will probably cost us from fifty to seventy billion dollars. These figures seem huge, but not so much so as the sums stated when it appeared a few months ago, and even if they are above, yes, considerably above, what may actually be required, it is much better that we prepare for a seven-year war and have it end in seven months than that we prepare for a seven-month war and have it last for seven years."

When war was declared few realized that we should so soon have an army fighting in France, fewer believed that we could obtain, for foreign service, by individual enlistment, as many as half a million men, and fewer still could see that the expense would be so enormous.

ANSWERS TO THE LAST MAN.

"America is in this war, and she is in to the last dollar and the last man, if need be. Even the women and children willingly do their share and vie with men in individual sacrifice for the common weal. We now have in the armed service of the United States approximately 1,500,000 men, and are about to call in the second draft another half million. We have obtained by voluntary enlistment in the army and navy more men than the Secretary of War would admit would be needed for the war when he presented his argument for the draft and announced his intention to use only 135,000 regulars, 164,000 National Guards, and 500,000 drafted men, with a possible 500,000 more if needed. Volunteers are coming in at approximately 1,000 a day without stimulation."

GREAT FIGHTING MACHINE.

Congress must lay the foundation for the establishment of a fighting machine that will outgrow in size and effectiveness that of the Kaiser and his allies. The President should not be forced to maintain the constitution of the present army, but to increase the army to any size that may be desired to which the limit of the army should be removed. The Government should be encouraged to raise and train a new National Guard of men above 31 years of age for home defense and border and coast guard duty. The President should be authorized to call to call by draft from time to time such additional increments as may be desired. The law of registration should be amended so as to take in the men who have become 21 since registration and who may hereafter become of age; to eliminate from the draft any man who is engaged in fighting age, and last, but not least, provide for the universal training of all our young men as soon as the President finds he can undertake this without interfering with the training of the draft army or the prosecution of the war.

When Congress launched its \$50,000,000 programme for air service it only stated that which is to grow into an army in the air. In the great war won by flanking movements. Now the fighting lines extend from Switzerland to the sea and are a hundred miles deep. The flanking movement was successful because it permitted a cross-fire and enabled the cutting off of supplies. We cannot go around now. It is expensive in men and money to go through, but we can and will go over, and we will go over in such numbers, with such effective fighting men and machines, that the same result will be attained. It will mean a flying section of the Signal Corps of a million men—no object now easier to visualize than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of that number was at the beginning of the war. Then privateers will fly and the flying corps will become the cavalry of the air. Under the act of Congress nearly ten million Americans are to be trained in 21 and 31 registered to fight and die if need be in defense of American rights. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.
NEW GOVERNMENT PRO-
TENTIVE.

(FROM "THE MORNING POST'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

LISBON, December 8th.

A revolutionary movement broke out in the Army on Wednesday evening against what was considered the excessive internal despotism of Senhor Alfonso Costa's Government. Major Sidonio Pires, a Unionist and formerly the Portuguese Minister in Berlin, and Colonel Roussadas took command of the revolutionaries, and, with the aid of the Military School, the 1st Artillery, the 7th Cavalry, the 16th Infantry, and portions of other regiments constituting the Lisbon Garrison, took up a position on the Parque Eduardo VII, where they strongly entrenched themselves. The 16th Infantry is one of the regiments mainly responsible for the success of the Revolution of 1910.

The troops loyal to the Government consisted almost entirely of the Republican Guard, both cavalry and infantry, the Fiscal Guard, and Marines. Major Norton Matos directed their operations from the Ministry of War, and, under Colonel Sa. Cardoso, they occupied the high-lying ground of the city called the Rato. Early on Thursday morning the Fleet, under Commander Lote de Roga, loyal to the Government, bombarded the entrenched position, and fighting continued during the day, neither of the opposed forces notably changing positions. Meanwhile the populace sacked groceries and other shops throughout the city, here as at Oporto. Volleys of musketry were fired along the river, which, with Roco and all the low part of the town, was held for the Government. The hotels Avenida Palace and Inglaterra were in the direct line of fire, and suffered from shelling, one bursting in the dining-room of the Avenida Palace, where a fire broke out. Some foreigners, including General Barnardiston, retired to their respective Legations.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The Sao Jose Hospital was also in a dangerous position. By 2 p.m. yesterday this hospital had received over 100 seriously wounded people, of whom twenty died early yesterday. The battleships *Vasco da Gama*, *Gil Eanes*, and the destroyer *Guarda* assumed the bombardment, but were silenced by the artillery of the revolutionaries. During the afternoon a force of Republican Guards and Marines advanced from Rato to the Rua Brancamp Fraire, and opened fire with 75's on the trenches, but with little effect, the troops under Sidonio Pires continuing the light confident of victory. Just before sunset there was a further advance from the artillery the Tagus, the Republican Guards were forced to retreat in some disorder, and the fighting ended, save for desultory explosions and rifle firing in the lower town.

The Government having resigned, the revolutionaries issued two proclamations during the day, the first, signed by the Revolutionary Committee, declaring that they had been fighting since the evening of the 4th for the country and the Republic, and were on the side of Portugal's ancient ally, England. The second, signed by Sidonio Pires, was to the same effect, saying that he would constitute a Provisional Government internally, and the war with Germany. The idea that the movement was a pro-German one is scouted as an invention by the Government and the newspapers.

It is generally regarded as an answer to the Revolution of May, 1915, and a modifying Portugal's pro-Ally attitude. The number of deaths so far is believed to be 70 and of wounded about 500. The Government side possessed no artillery save that of the Fleet and 75's. The revolutionaries had two previous revolutions, and many buildings were damaged. No foreigners were wounded. Senhor Alfonso Costa is reported to be a prisoner. Other reports state that his house was sacked.

BLUE-EYED BABIES.

The influence of the mother's age on her children is dealt with by Dr. R. J. Ewart, Medical Officer for Barking Town. Ewart's investigations show that as the age of the mother increases, the average length of life of her children decreases; the likelihood of the children croaking; the offspring are more likely to be boys than girls; and the intellectual grade of the offspring rises.

Dr. Ewart also points to the curious fact that as the mother grows older the blue-eyedness of her children being other than blue-eyed increases. Whereas all children from the university training of all our young men as soon as the President finds he can undertake this without interfering with the training of the draft army or the prosecution of the war.

Each year there are in the United States about a million men who reach the age of 21. So, therefore, we could organize the largest army, worshipping the same god, speaking the same language, and ever known. America has set a new record in the transportation of troops, plished cannot be fully revealed as yet. I can say that never before was a military expedition of its size assembled, moved, and landed without mishap, in so short a time by any nation. We carried them 3,000 miles across an ocean defeated with hostile submarines, and we present an extraordinary thing with the world. When America entered the war fifteen to twelve miles long. When America really gets into action the fighting will be forced across a front from Switzerland to the sea and from the trenches to Berlin.

THE INDECISION OF THE BISHOPS.

(BY THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.)

From the bosom of Anglicanism a strange, mawkish, faltering type of Christianity has obtruded itself upon the public notice. It was present some years before the war, but even this convulsion has not killed or even discouraged it, and we are perpetually being disgusted by the anemic clap-net with which it invests its one-sided reading of what the Founder of Christianity taught.

The pre-war form of it is hardly worth alluding to now, as it was built on the fallacy of shutting the eyes to the danger, brink to which Europe had long been treading, and it nurtured itself on the delusive ideals of an international fraternity which never existed—not even in the days when Christendom itself was one.

The Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Wace) has been very outspoken as to the mawkish, mumbled prayers for victory put forth by the Archbishop and other prelates, which are generally qualified by "Ifs" even when Heaven is being addressed on a cause they tell us is of the best. The great mass of the parish clergy are not implicated in these matters, but it is far otherwise with the "dignitaries" who sit in Convocation, as well as many members of the Episcopate who have made themselves notorious by letters in the Press.

It is probable that all this want of decision is the result of the whole history of "Anglicanism," dating from Stuart and Tudor times—the result of her incesant attempts to be half one thing and half another, ever letting a Yes stand upon a No. Yet as on the most important issues in the first stages of the war Pope Benedict was equally unable to make up his faltering mind, it would seem that mental indecision (watered by political discretion) is widely prevalent in a large portion of the ecclesiastical world.

FATUOUS DEBATES.

It is, however, significant that the French bishops and their Church show no signs of this travesty of Christianity. Actual invasion of their country's soil has perhaps not the only reason for their outspoken utterances; another probable reason is that they are really chosen (especially since Church and State indefinite sentences of attitude, and not as is too often the case with us, as a reward for their party politics.

The writer had occasion in July to draw public attention to some specially fatuous debates in Convocation, due to "motions" by Lord Hugh Cecil and others dealing with the air raid controversy. As an exercise for wit in the Middle Ages, very curious points were debated by pugnacious theologians, such as the well-known one as to the precise number of angels that could stand on a needle point, and whether, if they stood there, one would be able to see them. But they did not debate during a war, and were examples to be shunned in Convocation during the present war, the kind of thing solemnly debated in Convocation would seem incredible and only equalled in incoherence by the doctrinaire chaos which has been let loose in Russia.

A salient instance of this mawkish type of Christianity was displayed by the audacious and wholly uncalled-for resolution of Convocation to "Bowdlerise" what some people are pleased to call the "Imprecatory Psalms," which are not merely some of the finest in the Psalter but, like the rest of that book, have been universally used by the entire Church, Christian and Jew, and the ancient Jewish race. Mr. Wray, in the *Nineteenth Century*, has dealt trenchantly with this matter, which actually occurred between some of the air raids. In reply a certain Canon Welch thinks he has found adequate refutation to the charge by asserting that neither the war nor the air raids brought about the Psalter resolution, as it was first contemplated in 1912. And that it originated in the Upper House of Convocation! Three years of war had to take place, and then, having learnt no wisdom nor drawn a single lesson from it, the faddists of Convocation pass the resolution because, as Canon Welch says, "for many years past the use of the Imprecatory Psalms as an act of praise and worship has been a stumbling-block to many both of the laity and clergy."

THE BISHOPS AND AIR RAIDS. Do we learn that both Houses of Convocation are equally guilty of this piece of folly? There is no doubt that the Archbishop of Canterbury, alarmed by the letters of the Bishop of Exeter during the air raids, who aptly quoted those Psalms to him as very applicable to present conditions, took measures to expedite their expurgation from the coming Psalter. What an exhibition! The Parish Church of Brompton promptly replied that it would continue to use the Psalms as much as it chose; and so it will be all over the country where emasculated theories have not crept into the Church's life.

Quite recently two more English bishops, Oxford and Ely (perhaps on the initiative of the Primate) whose views bear a suspicious similarity, have found time from their arduous diocesan duties to combine in a fresh admonition to the *Times* on a matter wholly outside their province—namely, the wickedness of bombing the towns of Hun-land. The bishops themselves would, of course, be far from admitting that it did lie outside their province, as they clearly consider the whole range of ethics, national and international, can be illuminated and partially controlled, or even curbed, by their incursions into what, under the changed conditions of modern warfare, is a purely military matter. However, the *Times* put a stop to their interference, stating that the matter was now out of date as a subject for discussion.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CAVE-DWELLERS IN KENT
"SPOOKY."

STRANGE STORY TOLD OF WEIRD AND MYSTERIOUS HAPPENINGS.

A responsible correspondent sends us the following remarkable narrative, which we publish as received, states the *Morning Post*:

There have been weird and mysterious happenings at Cheriton, Kent, and for their explanation Sir A. Conan Doyle and Sir William F. Barrett, ex-President of the Society for Psychical Research, have been consulted. An excavation in the form of a cave has been made in the grounds of Enbrook Manor, the residence of Mr. P. Jacques, a County Justice and Chairman of the Urban District Council. The work had been entrusted to Mr. F. W. Rolfe, a builder, who himself was formerly a member of the Cheriton Council, and who, when he had been cut out when strange, uncanny, and alarming things happened.

Mr. Rolfe has given a detailed account of his experiences. He states that on one occasion a large stone hit him on the crown of his head, causing a cut (the wound is still visible); on another occasion he received a violent blow on his hand, and again blood was drawn. Then a missile struck him with violence on his right ear. Candles were repeatedly extinguished by air and sand to the accompaniment of a whizzing sound. On several occasions pieces of rock varying from eight to twenty pounds in weight were hurled from one position to another.

A lad named Penfold, working with him, states that he saw the stones lift themselves perhaps an inch, then drop again, then about three inches and drop once more. Then they were lifted themselves and fall some foot away. On one occasion there was a heap of stones at one place, and these would "fly" themselves to another position. There were marks on the floor. These rose and hurried to their own positions.

SLEDGE HAMMER DROPS NEARBY.

Referring particularly to the stones, Mr. Rolfe said: "Often these did not come in a straight line, but took a semi-circular course. I am sure and I received all over now with the blows I received from the stones and rocks. In fact, it became so warm down there that I determined to stick it through. I said to Mr. Jacques at the end of one day, 'I really can't put up with it any longer.' Well, I had two days off, and then, after consideration, I determined to finish the job. On everything went well for a couple of days. After this things became worse. Stones and rocks began to fly about, so much so that an iron stove and iron pipe were smashed to pieces. Then, to crown all, about 4lb. in weight of a hammer weighing me. The boy Penfold shouted 'Look out.' Hardly had the boy uttered the words than the sledge hammer weighing 14lb. came over and dropped near with a thud. That is not all. The picture, lying in for me, too, in an ominous manner. There were three chairs, too, on the floor about in the three dancéd and flew if some of those extraordinary style. I have fallen on me probably. I should not be here now."

A Canadian soldier who offered to give assistance to Mr. Rolfe corroborates his statements, and says: "I can assure you I have had enough of the place, and shall give it a wide berth. I do know den force which I cannot explain. Sir A. Conan Doyle has long chatted with me with a sympathetic interest. The matter was reported to Mr. T. Hesketh, engineer-manager of the Holston Electricity Supply Works, and it was through his action that Sir Arthur Barrett paid a visit to the excavation, and interviewed those who had had actual experience of the occurrences. The opinion of Sir Oliver Lodge is also to be invited."

Corroborative evidence is also forthcoming from more than one member on the household staff of Mr. Jacques.

"OLD PEPPER."

There is (or was) a British brigadier-general who was known on active service, owing to his blustering manner and his vitriolic language, as "Old Pepper." Mr. A. G. Empey, an American who joined the British Army after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, tells several stories of him in the frank and breezy book "From the Firestep."

One day while in a communication trench were horrified to see our brigadier-general "Old Pepper" being brought down by a big private in the Royal Irish Rifles. We saluted as the general passed us. The Irishman had a broad grin on his face, and we could scarcely believe our eyes. The general was under arrest. After passing a few feet beyond us the general turned and said, in a wrathful voice, to Atwell: "Tell this fool who I am. He's arrested me as a spy."

Atwell was speechless. The sentry butted in with: "Open that face o' yours again, Mr. Fritz, an' I'll dent your napper with the butt o' me rifle."

The sequel was unpleasant for the sentry.

Perhaps the prelates in question will fall back on their *Diocesan Gazette*, but whether they do so or not, what they require to have pointed out to them is that immense harm is being done to the Church by their whole attitude upon this topic. Among the laity everyone has been talking about it; but many bishops never hear what the laity really think; they know but few of them with any intimacy, and when they do have a chance of discussion together the feelings of bishops are apt to be spared unduly. *Daily Mail*.

YOUNG JEWESS IN TROUBLE THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH WHILE COLLECTING FOR CHARITY.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED WITH A
CAUTION.

A young Jewess, named Sophia Gubbay, aged 16, was charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, with stealing a gold wrist watch and band, valued at \$65, from Mrs. Lan Chang-ping, residing in 29, Cuina Road.

The case created a great deal of interest from the fact that the defendant is the daughter of a respectable local Jewish family, and a large crowd of spectators, including a sprinkling of the fair sex, were present.

Mr. Lan Chang-ping, the husband of the complainant, said the defendant visited their house on Wednesday and invited his wife to purchase some tickets for a raffle in aid of charity. His wife was in bed at the time, suffering from a headache, and defendant sat by her bedside. His wife purchased tickets to the value of 37 cents, after which the young lady left the house. When witness returned home from office, his wife, wishing to know the time, asked him to bring her the watch which had been left on the dressing-table. On going to fetch it he found it was not there. He told his wife and inquired who had visited the house. He then informed Detective Sergeant 22, who searched defendant's house on Thursday and found the watch. Witness added that his wife did not want to press the case; she would be quite satisfied if the watch were returned to her.

The defendant emphatically denied the charge. Asked how she came into possession of the watch the defendant said that about two weeks ago a Chinese came up to her and offered the watch for sale. He asked \$10 for it, but as she had only \$5 with her she offered that to him. The man accepted the money and handed her the watch. She was not quite sure of the day, but she thought it was Thursday. She could not recognise the man; nor had she seen him before.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he would have to record the evidence in the case. Had defendant tendered a plea of guilty, he might have discharged her with a severe caution. Inspector Browne asked for a remand, adding: "The girl might be brought to her senses and might admit her guilt."

The case was remanded till 11 a.m., and when the case was recalled Mr. Dyer Ball asked: "Well, Miss Sophia, I am going to hear the evidence. What have you to say?"

Defendant—I confess to the crime, sir.

Mr. Dyer Ball—All I have to say is that it is considered a very serious thing for a young lady, like yourself, who is engaged in selling tickets for charity, to commit such an offence. Such a person, who avails herself of an opportunity, when she is presumably doing good work, to seize, take away, or steal property belonging to other people is quite bad and shows that her intention to collect money for charity is not what it ought to be. I am going to give you a severe caution as this is the first time you have been present in this Court. But I am going to record a conviction of larceny against you. Have you any parents?

Defendant—Yes, sir.

Mr. Dyer Ball—I am going to ask you to find security to the extent of \$100. Your father, brother, or some other relative might sign a bond for you to be of good behaviour for twelve months. If you are brought up again the consequences will be very serious, because it will not be your first offence. Do you understand that?

Defendant—Yes.

Mr. Dyer Ball then ordered defendant to be bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months, and ordered the watch to be returned to the owners.

The late Mr. J. Compton Merryweather, the world-famous fire-engine maker and hydraulic engineer, whose firm was established more than 200 years ago, was 77 years of age at the time of his death.

He was apprenticed at the locomotive works of the London and North Western Railway at Wolverton and entered his father's business in 1844, so that his connection with fire-engines extended over 55 years. He was principal of his firm for about half a century.

Mr. Merryweather was consulted by Royalty on numerous occasions, and trained the late King Edward (then Prince of Wales) as a fireman. He left to his workmen £2,000, and to the women employed in the factory at Greenwich £500, both free of legacy duty.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING BY
FOUR CHINESE.
WITH INTENT TO SELL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, four Chinese were charged, on remand, with forcibly detaining two boys, aged four years and six years respectively, at Ko Shing Street, with intent to sell them.

According to the previous evidence the defendants kidnapped the children from the custody of their parents at Canton and brought them to Hongkong, where the Police, acting on information, raided the house and arrested the men, with the children in their custody.

Mr. J. R. Wood: (addressing defendants) said—These two boys were stolen from Honam on the 29th of January, and the authorities in Canton are going to make an application to the Government of Hongkong to send you over to Canton to be tried there for stealing the children. The dispatch has not arrived yet. I am going to remand you on this charge from week to week until the dispatch arrives.

Mr. Agassiz appeared for one of the defendants.

The case was remanded till next Thursday.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
THEFT OF IRON BARS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing several iron bars from a shop in Queen's Road.

Complainant said defendant had also removed a piece of wire-netting, but defendant denied this.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

PICKPOCKET SENT TO PRISON.

A Chinese youth was charged with picking another man's pocket in Queen's Road.

SPORTS

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON C.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their home match at 2 p.m. to-morrow:—C. Swerin (Capt.), E. W. Hamilton, B. W. Bradbury, D. M. Goodall, C. M. W. Reynolds, W. H. Edmonds, R. E. O. Bird, W. E. Dixon, F. J. Ling, R. C. Wittchell and P. T. Lambie.

H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C.

In this league match to be played on the Hongkong Club ground at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the home team will be composed of T. E. Pearce (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, R. Maas, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lt. H. E. Murray and F. Sutton.

H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

In this match on the C.R.C. ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. Hongkong C.C. will be represented by T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, L. D. McNicoll, Lt. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel and F. Sutton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following team will represent Kowloon v. Staff and Departments on the Navy ground to-morrow at 2.30 p.m. sharp:—P. J. Jennings; W. Hamilton and W. White; A. van Langenberg, A. P. Jones and M. H. Abbas; W. Taylor, T. Knight, E. Moosden, J. Rasmussen and R. Tatam. Reserves:—E. Sears, E. Sutton and W. Muscott.

KOWLOON F.C. v. MIDDLESEX RESERVES.

This match will be played on the Club ground next Monday at 4 p.m. The Kowloon team will be the same as that selected for Saturday's match with the Staff and Departments.

WATER RETURN.

The Water Return shows that water in storage on the Island on February 1st was 1,012.20 millions of gallons, as compared with 333.55 millions of gallons at the same date last year.

The consumption during January was 170.25 million gallons by an estimated population of 270,000, being 20.3 gallons per head per day. In January, 1917, the consumption was 107.93 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 267,019, being 13 gallons per head per day. During January, 1917, the services to houses in the rider main districts were disconnected from rider mains and supply was given by public street fountains except for two days (21st and 22nd), when full supply was turned on owing to Chinese New Year. There was a constant supply in all districts during January, 1918.

The storage of water at Kowloon on February 1st was 237.64 millions of gallons, as compared with 248.06 millions of gallons on the same date last year.

The consumption during January was 30.68 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 101,150, being 12.7 gallons per head per day. In January, 1917, the consumption was 33.96 millions of gallons by an estimated population of 99,350, or 11 gallons per head per day.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

AN UNPUBLISHED SPY STORY.

Since the war British visitors to Paris have been no little delighted to make the acquaintance of a street news-vendor, who, with a truly Cockney accent and John Bull bluntness, thrust his wares under the noses of "Britons." There was no passing Britons' noses. There was no Englishman, with, perhaps, a northern streak.

The man had become a veritable war institution in the capital, his genial manner winning all British hearts. Thus the fellow was to be seen daily on the boulevards or near the Gare St. Lazare, hawking the English papers, of which he seemed to have the sole street-selling rights. His voice could often be heard (against regulations) calling out the latest war sensation, his demeanour when the news was particularly bad for the Allies assuming a strange jocularity.

For three years this public character, suspecting that behind these apparently British features there dwelled the brain of a Boche. This fact having, however, penetrated a passing lady's perspicacity she forthwith recounted her fears to the nearest Commissioner. The fellow will sell no more English papers, for he has now been shot. He was a dangerous German spy.

GERMAN WOLF IN SHIP'S CLOTHING.

A story of the recent trapping of a German plotter in India reminiscent of Sherlock Holmes is told in a letter which reached me this week from Calcutta (says a writer in a London contemporary). An officer of the political secret service of India (which, as readers of Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" will not need to be reminded, is one of the finest in the world) had long suspected that a missionary who professed to be a Swede was in fact other than he seemed. The officer, who speaks perfectly the vernacular of the district, disguised himself as a native servant, schemed successfully to lure one of the padre's "boys" elsewhere, presented himself as a "budli" or temporary substitute, and in three days caught the "Swede" red-handed. He proved to be a German and the centre of a little hotbed of Hun intrigue.

CARNIVAL AND BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT MACAO.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Battle of Flowers takes place at Macao next Sunday afternoon. It is being organised by Lady Vieira de Mattos, the Governor's wife, in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Fund. A Battle of Flowers is a very common thing in continental Europe and has always been used as an instrument to raise funds for any charitable object. In the Battle of Flowers it is customary to decorate motor-cars and every kind of vehicle with flowers and bunting. The occupants of these throw flowers and confetti at each other. At night the drawing takes place for the best decorated cars, and every one who has subscribed is privileged to cast a vote.

At Macao the Carnival has always been held annually, but this year Lady Vieira de Mattos has combined a Battle of Roses with it to make it more attractive. A very enjoyable time is promised, and with the holiday feeling that prevails from Sunday-Chinese New Year—it should draw large crowds. The last Battle of Roses was held in Macao twelve years ago.

On Sunday night there will be the award and distribution of prizes at Government House, to which are invited all those who have subscribed to the Red Cross Fund. The first prize for the best decorated car is a painting by Lady Vieira de Mattos herself. In order to take part in the Battle of Flowers and to gain admission to the enclosure reserved for the decorated cars one has to subscribe something to the Fund. Admission tickets will be sold at the entrance of Avenida Vasco da Gama.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails in Macao and all the public motor-cars have already been engaged for the occasion.

The Carnival extends over four days, commencing on Saturday, the 9th. The Battle of Flowers will be held on the following day.

In order to meet the convenience of visitors from Hongkong two steamers will leave Hongkong on Sunday—one at 9 a.m. and the other at 1 p.m.—and on Monday there will be one steamer from Macao to Hongkong at 2 p.m. There will be the usual sailings from Macao on Tuesday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 2 p.m., while on Monday a boat will leave Hongkong for Macao at 8 a.m.

The following is the programme of the concert to be given at Government House by Lady Vieira de Mattos to all subscribers to the Red Cross Fund:—

"Light Cavalry," Sappé; "Serenade," Widor; "Butterfly," Puccini; "Phantom Melody," A. Ketelby; "Scenes Pittoresques," Massenet; "Morceaux," Beethoven; "Samson et Dalila," Saint Saens; "Reverie," Schumann; and "Aida," Verdi.

PACIFIST "MURDERERS."

MR. BEN TILLET'S STRIKING WARNING.

"I want to sound a strong note of warning against the pacifists in our midst," said Mr. Ben Tillet, M.C., in a striking address on "The World at War and After," at the Haymarket.

"Pacifist" is only another name for "murderer," because by their methods they are causing the death of hundreds of thousands of those who are fighting. What I would say to the pacifists of this country is that if they will not fight, if it is wrong for them to kill, it is equally wrong that they should allow our gallant officers and men to be murdered because they lack supplies.

"The pacifists of this country have never denounced the German atrocities. What protest did the MacDonalds and the Ponsonbys make when the *Lusitania* and the *Belgian Prince* were sunk?"

Mr. Ben Tillet roused the audience to enthusiasm by his denunciation of professed pacifism, slams, workers' unhealthy dwellings, and German atrocities.

"The enemy in our midst," he said, "is far more deadly than the German and his guns. Food is being held up to-day by the most wicked enemy that ever lived—the profiteer. I know of cargoes of provisions and meat which have been sold time after time.

"We could reduce prices by 50 per cent. if only those at home would 'play the game.' Germany will not win this war, but we shall be beaten. If we are not very careful, by the professed pacifist, the man who steals a soldier's gun and food when he is going into action is no greater criminal than the man who is starving 50 per cent. of the people at home by withholding their food.

"I don't like war, but I want reparations," he cried, and the audience cheered frantically. Mr. Tillet concluded with an eloquent call for universal peace after the war.

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STOCKTAKING SALE

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FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

20% CASH DISCOUNT

OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

COSTUMES, DRESSES, HATS, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, GOLF COATS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TRADE MARK

DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING

DICK'S — THE ORIGINAL BALATA BELTING

HAS TENSILE STRENGTH, FLEXIBILITY, DURABILITY.

NO STRETCHING—NO SLIPPING.

THE SUPERIOR BELTING

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions, Telephone 1990.

Sole Agents for

R. & J. DICK, LTD., GLASGOW.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 1346

SPECIAL SHOW

SMART GOWNS

FOR THE RACES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.

Principal, Miss RENDELACK, M.A.

School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.

Thorough English and Chinese Education.

Fees moderate.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

1125

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week day, except Saturdays.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS and after 18th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1600]

CONSULATE OF GUATEMALA, HONGKONG.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that people intending to proceed to any part of the territory of the Republic of Guatemala must be provided with a PASSPORT duly delivered by their own Authorities and visa by the undersigned.

JOSE C. DE OBALDIA,

Acting Consul.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1601]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 28 of 1918.

Between LAU CHU PAK, Executor of the Will of TSANG YUEI KAI, deceased, Plaintiff,

and

LAI LOK TING, Defendant.

TUNG SHANG WO, of No. 73, Des Vaux Road West, Victoria, Hongkong, Guarantors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT was issued herein on the 7th day of February, 1918, returnable on the 28th day of February, 1918.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1918.

Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

[1602]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"RANEE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the warehouse and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th Feb. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading for cargo from Bombay will be countersigned by M. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., and for cargo from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1603]

JOINT SERVICE

"NEDEBLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BEMBRANDT"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the warehouse and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 13th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chipped and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA JAPAN L.L.N., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1604]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instants.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1604]

NOTICE

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1605]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOVER,

Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the

Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1593]

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1595]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Macao, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 16th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1918. [1596]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1599]

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. HARVEY V. PATERSON, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January 1918. [1530]

G. & R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Sides of Ceilings and Skirtings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Ropes in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to issue FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Clerken Street.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,

Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

[1575]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WORD

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616

for the purpose of producing standard sizes of components made of metals. When the question of standard ships was first discussed many of the practical men in the industry favoured standardisation on broad general lines, but doubted the wisdom of applying it to details. It was finally decided, however, to carry out the idea in its entirety, and no doubt the results will justify the decision. It is not improbable that the first two or three ships will be turned out from any given yard more slowly than others slightly different for which the plant of the yard is better adapted; but the point to be remembered is that a large number of ships will have to be constructed in all the yards before the immense fleet of merchantmen needed by Great Britain and her Allies will be on the sea. Apparently, a great deal of care has been taken to arrange that the various yards concentrate upon the types most suitable to them.

It is said, on excellent authority, that the new vessels have met with the cordial approval of shipowners. They have been built with a view to economy, both in the matter of production and service. It is anticipated that loading and unloading will be done quickly, and no doubt the fuel consumption will be satisfactory. All the larger ships use exactly the same type of engine, which develops 2,500 horse-power at sea; but the largest vessel, a three-decked steamer of 450 feet in length, is to have two sets of these engines. It is to the credit of the shipbuilding industry that owners and men have sunk, in nearly all cases, their prejudices and individual interests in order to increase the output of these ships, which will maintain the food supply of Great Britain and her Allies. No one is ignorant of the fact that two great problems brought before the nation during the last three years have been profiteering and striking. As far as can be gathered from the accounts which have reached us, there is not much possibility of profiteering in the "controlled" shipyards. The Admiralty has a Deputy Controller of Auxiliary Shipbuilding; Major-General COLLARD, and apparently he has been able to get the best out of the men of great ability and experience serving on his staff.

There are one or two points about the new ships which show that the human element has not been overlooked. The crews will be well provided for in the matter of accommodation. There are two bunks in a cabin, and the arrangements for food and other creature comforts would make the old sailor of a couple of generations ago rub his eyes with amazement. The improvements introduced, however, are only in sympathy with the spirit of the age. This is a war fought on behalf of democracy, and we may be sure that wise statesmen and employers will see that there is a gradual amelioration of the conditions of the workers. It is now generally understood that if the best is to be obtained from a man, he must live under conditions which ensure him at least a decent moral and physical environment. Another noticeable feature in the standard ships is the great care that has been taken to increase the chances of saving life in the event of the vessel being torpedoed. The men at the boilers, as well as the passengers, have to face far less risk than formerly. That is a very welcome announcement, for of all facts that of being shut in below the water-line with the knowledge that the ship is sinking and escape impossible must be the most dreadful.

Major J. Coe, R.G.A., who served for a time with the 83rd Company R.G.A. at Lyman, has been mentioned in despatches from Italy for distinguished service in the Field.

Captain (acting Major) I. N. Clayton, who was stationed with the H.K.S.B., R.G.A., in this Command previous to the commencement of hostilities, has been mentioned in despatches from Salonika.

Mr. A. P. Stokes will present three short plays—"Five Birds in a Cage," "Acid Drops" and "The Kiss" at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 9.15 p.m. They are all good and had long runs in London. The entertainment is for the Mercantile Marine in England and the Naval Prisoners of War. Advance booking opens at Montreux on Wednesday next at 10 a.m., and vouchers can be obtained from them to be exchanged on that date for tickets numbered and served.

At the Marine Court yesterday, Commander Beckwith, R.N., fined thecoxswain of the launch *Zai On* \$15 for carrying thirteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

Major R. D. Crawford, R.G.A., D.S.O., who was formerly stationed in this Colony with the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R.G.A., has been mentioned in despatches from Salonika for gallant conduct and distinguished service.

A gardener, who was on his way to deliver flowers from Tai-po to Hongkong yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a train on the Kowloon and Canton Railway and his legs were cut off. He was conveyed to Kowloon for treatment. Another accident occurred near Shau-ling Station, when a Chinese was knocked down and received injuries to the head and arm.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF REV. N. C. POPE.

It is with great regret that the Colony heard, yesterday, of the death of the Rev. Norman Christopher Pope, vicar of St. Andrew's Kowloon, who died suddenly from peritonitis on Thursday, at 2 a.m. The rev. gentleman had been in indifferent health for some time, but did full duty on Sunday. An operation was suddenly found to be urgently necessary on Tuesday and was performed at the Vicarage, as there was no time to remove Mr. Pope to hospital.

The deceased was only 35 years of age and leaves a wife and three children, with whom every sympathy will be felt. He was an M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge and was ordained deacon in 1905 and priest in 1908. He was curate of West Ham in 1905-1906, of St. Peter's, St. Alban's, in 1906-1908, and of Malcombe Regis, North Radipole, in the diocese of Salisbury, in 1908. He was curate of St. Leonard's before he came out to Hongkong five years ago.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley, the cortege passing the Monument at 5.30 p.m. The funeral service was held at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, at 4 p.m. by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), who was assisted by the Revs. H. Copley, Moyle, W. Hewitt, W. T. Featherstone, R. C. Taylor, of Seething, and H. Hipwell, of Pakhoi. The Bishop read the first part of the service, and the Rev. R. C. Taylor read the lesson from the xv. chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. The Rev. H. Hipwell intoned the prayers. Psalm xxxix was read, and the hymn "Peace Perfect Peace" was sung. Bishop Lander said he would refer to the work of the late Rev. Pope at Sunday morning's service.

At the conclusion, the Dead March from Saul was played. Nearly the whole congregation of the Church was present.

The coffin was brought by a special launch to Hongkong, and was borne to the cemetery by six Chinese. The order of the procession was as follows:—the coffin; the Baden-Powell Girl Guides, carrying wreaths; the cadet Company of the H. K. Defence Corps under command of Lieut. Beard; the members of the Church Vestry—Messrs. B. E. Fielder, Martin, J. J. Robson, R. Packham, J. Morris, and J. Whitely and Dr. Smalley; and the general public. The committal ceremony was performed by the Bishop, and the hymn "On the Resurrection Morning" was feelingly sung.

Mr. D. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C., represented H.E. the Governor, and others present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Major Walsley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. A. H. Harris, Commander Beckwith, R.N., the Revs. T. W. Pearce, J. K. Macdonald, and J. A. Hughes; Major Robertson, Messrs. T. W. Robertson, Smollet, R. E. Lindell, Mr. A. King, A.S.P., H. Lindfield (representing the 802 Star of the East Orange Lodge), W. B. L. Bowley, A. H. Compton, K. McPherson, J. A. E. Bullock, J. Bentley, F. French, T. Arnott, W. Stapleton, D. Purves, W. Gill, T. E. Piercy, J. H. Mody, G. T. Edkins, J. C. Fletcher, F. Britton, S. Paul, E. Stainfield, H. Stainfield, W. Anderson, and I. Sim.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PRESIDENT REPROACHES HIMSELF AND PROMISES TO RETIRE.

PEKING, February 6th.
A Presidential mandate was issued last night in which President Feng reproaches himself for many defects including ignorance of men, lack of foresight, and weakness. The President promises to retire when order is restored. The mandate is regarded as weak and not likely to improve the situation.

MONARCHISTS PARDONED.

Liang Shih-yi, Chu Chi-chien and Chow Tzu-chi were pardoned in Monday and Chen Chin-tao was pardoned on Tuesday.

HUNAN LEADERS TO BE TRIED FOR DESERTION.

Tan Hao-ming, leader of the forces invading Hunan, has been deprived by mandate of all honours.

The Tsuchun of Hunan is to be tried by court-martial for desertion. The Acting Governor is to be tried by a Civil Court for desertion. Others who failed in the discharge of their duties are to be punished.

THE PLAGUE UNDER CONTROL.

The plague is now well controlled. The deaths average fifteen a day.

The French priests report that the villages near the source of origin of the outbreak have been decimated.

The Peking-Mukden Railway is establishing an isolation hospital at Fengtai.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA.

PEKING, February 4th.

The plague has appeared at Sialo, on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The situation is regarded as serious, but it is hoped the preventive measures already adopted will make a suspension of traffic unnecessary.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, February 7th.

GENERAL LUNG TO ATTACK KONG-MOON.

A Commander in Kung-moon has reported to the Tsuchun that he is informed by a reliable source that Choi Chan-wa (Lung's Chief Commander of the 1st Squadron) has consulted a few bandit-leaders with the object of attacking Kong-moon and the Sun-Win district very soon.

LUNG'S FORCES INCREASING ROUND YEUNG-KONG.

Commander Ngai Pong-ping returned to Canton yesterday, and reported to the Tsuchun that General Lung's military power in places adjacent to Yeung-kong are greatly increased.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON WU-CHANG AND HAK-KOW OPPOSED.

We are informed that Li-Shun, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, has strongly advised Tan Ho-ming, Chief Commander in Hunan, not to attack Wu-chang and Hankow, though he (Tan) has gained victories. Li added that the State will be shaken if Tan does not follow his advice. It would cause diplomatic disputes, if Tan were to attack the above ports and disturb foreigners.

WAR-MINISTER OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Chang Hoi-yu (Commander of Yun-nan troops), who was appointed Minister of War in the Provisional Government, has wired to various provinces that he assumed office yesterday. Chang has also announced that he will obey Dr. Sun Yat-sen's orders in future.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK. POLICE FIRE ON ROBBERS.

Quite a sensation was created late on Wednesday night at West Point, when two revolver shots were heard in the direction of Salt Fish Lane. On inquiry, it was ascertained that six men, who are believed to have been armed with revolvers, boarded a cargo boat lying off West Point and, after threatening the crew, ransacked the craft. As they were leaving, the crew shouted out "Save life!" Their cries were heard by some other boat-people, who rushed to the place. Three of the robbers got into another boat and rowed away, the darkness assisting them to escape. The remaining three robbers jumped into the sea, but were pursued by the boatmen, and two of them were arrested by the Police. It is uncertain what became of the third robber. An Indian Sergeant fired two rounds with his revolver, and the probability is that the robber was hit and drowned.

THE WAR.

STUPENDOUS CRASH APPROACHING IN THE WEST.

THE CROWN COLONIES' GIFTS TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

THE FOOD SITUATION AT HOME GROWING SERIOUS.

DETAILS OF THE HELIGOLAND BIGHT THRUST.

GERMANS BOMB VENICE, MISTRI AND TREVISO.

GERMAN IMPERIAL PALACE BOMBED BY STRIKERS.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BOTH SIDES PREPARING.

LONDON, February 6th.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters speaks of raids, patrol encounters, and "trench-motor quarrels," being the outward feature of the present operations on the Western Front.

He says:—Last night a party of our raiders got into enemy positions near Poelcapelle and, after killing 29, brought back three. Our casualties were very slight.

These little affairs are only a transitory phase. Meanwhile, enemy reinforcements continue to arrive from the East, but the Allied forces in the West also continue to increase in an ever-flowing current. The clash, when it does come, will be the most stupendous thing in point of numbers, ever known.

MORE GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, February 6th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We repulsed raids at Maricourt and Avion, taking prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery firing at Hargicourt and Lens.

BRITISH AVIATORS' ACTIVITY.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided a post in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

One of our men is missing.

There was great hostile artillery firing southward of Maroing and northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

There was increased enemy activity northward of Lens and north-eastward of Ypres.

Aeroplane dropped over three tons of bombs in the daytime on various targets, including ammunition dumps. They fired many thousand machine-gun rounds and dropped over a ton and a half of bombs last night on a hostile aerodrome south-eastward of the Cambrai-Menin Railway station.

Five German aeroplanes were brought down and three others were driven down.

One of our machines is missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, February 6th.
A communiqué states:—There was a violent artillery duel in Retnon and Bois-des-Foncs.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, February 6th.
The Admiralty states the arrivals during the week were 2,339 vessels and the sailings 2,373.

Ten vessels over and five under 1,000 tons were sunk. Thirteen were unsuccessfully attacked.

Four fishing-boats were sunk.

THE HELIGOLAND BIGHT THRUST.

ITS OBJECT AND RESULTS.

LONDON, February 6th.
Details are now available of the thrust into the Heligoland Bight by the British light forces on November 17th last.

The objective was to penetrate the minefields, bag all the available enemy light craft, and entice to the sea the bigger German ships.

At 7.30 in the morning a procession of enemy mine-sweepers, light cruisers, and destroyers were sighted ahead. The British force, going at full speed, opened fire, while the enemy in the cloud of smoke fled homewards. Destroyers overhauled and sank an enemy mine-sweeper, then chased an enemy light cruiser, which was heavily afire, but fell back, upon encountering the concentrated fire of two supporting enemy cruisers.

The British destroyers were handled in narrow and mined waters with conspicuous skill, and effected their withdrawal without being hit.

There were no casualties.

Meanwhile, the British light cruisers, amidst a rain of shells and a number of torpedoes, loosed off on chance, made a desperate attempt to cut off the enemy.

A running fight continued for two hours over thirty miles into the minefields and till Heligoland was twenty-eight miles to the south-east. Then an enemy battle squadron came up at full speed, upon which the splinter-riddled little attacking force began a perilous retreat under a hail of big calibre shells. The German battle fleet, however, did not proceed very far.

An enemy seaplane swooped down within 200 feet of a light cruiser and dropped its freight of bombs, but missed.

The German commander of a sunk mine-sweeper, when rescued with his crew, exclaimed: "Shooting big shells at little ships; it's not fair."

The British casualties were light.

SINKINGS BETWEEN IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

PERCENTAGE SMALL COMPARED TO NUMBER OF VOYAGES.

LONDON, February 6th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Houston, Dr. MacNamara stated that out of a crew of twenty and twenty-five Naval and Military passengers 14 and 18 respectively were lost owing to the enemy recently sinking a Channel passenger-ship bound for a French port. He also stated that the captain was the only survivor out of 25 on board a steamer bound from Ireland to Liverpool Bay. The steamer carried 400 cattle, and 200 sheep.

Mr. Houston asked whether a steamer was sunk by the enemy in Liverpool Bay on January 26th with a loss of twelve lives, 150 cattle, 201 sheep, and 130 pigs. Dr. MacNamara admitted that the details of the cargo were as stated, but added that the percentage of losses of vessels voyaging from Ireland to Great Britain was extremely small compared with the number of voyages.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY BOMB VENICE.

LONDON, February 6th.

An Italian official communiqué says:—British and Italian airmen attacked enemy troops on an aviation ground and set fire to ammunition stores.

They brought down five machines.

The enemy bombed Venice, Mistri and Treviso.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FOOD CONTROLLER'S WARNING.

POSSIBLE SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, February 6th.

The Press Bureau says that Lord Rhonda, addressing the Members of Parliament, expressed his view that the food situation would reach the most difficult stage in the next two months and asked the Members to give him all the help possible in their constituencies.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FOOD-HOARDERS TO REFORM.

LONDON, February 6th.

Lord Rhonda indemnifies against prosecution all food-hoarders who surrender their supplies between the 11th and 18th instant, pointing out that he believes many have become liable to prosecution by inadvertence.

COMPULSORY RATIONING POSTPONED TILL APRIL.

LONDON, February 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell states that compulsory rationing had been postponed till April or May.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

CHIEF EXAMINING OFFICER ARRESTED.

HALIFAX, February 6th.

The Chief Examining Officer concerned in the disaster of December 6th has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

HOLLAND AND THE ENTENTE.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

The *Telegraaf* states that, as a condition of a proposed economic agreement with Holland, the *Entente* demands the entire stoppage of export to Germany and the granting of credit or goods exported to the *Entente* from Holland and the Dutch Colonies. The Dutch Government is strongly opposed to the condition.

REICHSTAG TO MEET.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

A telegram from Berlin says the meeting of the Reichstag is fixed for the 19th instant.

GERMANIMPE RIAL PLACE.

BOMBED BY STRIKERS.

LONDON, February 6th.

Berlin telegram states that bomb was thrown at the Imperial Palace by the strikers on Saturday evening. Twenty-five arrests have been made.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

DITTMANN'S CHARGE AGAINST TIRPITZ.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, Herr Dittmann said the strike was only a demonstration in favour of peace by understanding and would have lasted only three days if the Government had agreed to negotiate. He opined that Admiral Tirpitz was the intellectual originator of the strike. Herr Dittmann and Herr Siebschmann, who gave evidence, both declared that the strike was not connected with the Russian revolution.

SIX THOUSAND MEN STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

The *Local An Zeiger* says that 6,000 men have struck. It is feared a strike is threatened in Gera.

The situation has hardly changed in the Munster mining district. A number of workmen are still out on strike.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN HOLLAND ENDED.

AMST, Jan, January 6th.

After the process of 100,000 men at The Hague was unsuccessful, the attempt to interview the Minister of the Interior, the city strike was declared to be at an end.

CROWN COLONIES' CONTRIBUTIONS.

TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

LONDON, February 6th.

Mr. Bonar Law announces the following further War contributions from the British Colonies and Dependencies:—

The Bahamas, £10,000.

The Barbados, £40,000, as a free gift, making £50,000 altogether.

Basutoland, £50,000 for aeroplanes.

British Guiana, sugar valued at £17,000.

The Gold Coast Colony, £200,000 in ten annual instalments.

Nigeria, an offer to pay one per cent. on the six-million war debt.

Zanzibar, £50,000 for aeroplanes.

Hongkong, \$5,000,000 from loan and revenues.

Mauritius, Rs. 1,000,000, to be used for aeroplanes.

WAR PRISONERS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

HOW THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

LONDON, February 6th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that out of 50,000 war prisoners in the United Kingdom 30,000 were employed, mostly on work such as road-making under the Admiralty and War Office, and 4,500 were employed in agriculture, in which 4,000 more, who are shortly expected from France, would also be employed.

The remainder consisted of officers and men unfit for work and men entitled to exchange and repatriation under the recent agreement.

There were also 29,000 civilians interned, of whom about 2,000 were out on licence for work, chiefly agricultural.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

EXPERIMENT SUGGESTED BY THE PEERS.

LONDON, February 6th.

The House of Lords has adopted the proposal of Lord Lansdowne to appoint a Commission to consider the application of proportional representation to a hundred constituencies—urban and rural—experimentally.

Lord Curzon promised that, if the House of Commons favoured the Commission's report, the Government would do its best to give effect thereto.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, February 6th.

The House of Commons, by 238 votes to 141, rejected the House of Lords' promise of applying the principle of all boroughs returning three or more members in their scheme of proportional representation, and the question of proportional representation has therefore been shelved indefinitely.

TRADE UNIONS INVITED TO MEET SIR A. GEDDES.

LONDON, February 6th.

The Press Bureau states:—Sir Auckland Geddes has invited all the Trade Unions which participated in the January conferences to meet him on Friday.

GERMANY'S LATE POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

NEW ZEALAND'S ATTITUDE.

WELLINGTON, February 6th.

Mr. Massey, interviewed, said that any arrangement allowing the Germans to re-possess Samoa would be a national calamity for British interests in the Pacific. Therefore, he urged that New Zealand and Australia be represented at any Peace Conference.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, February 6th.

It is officially stated that before long a dozen ships will be actually laid down in various parts of Australia.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

BRISBANE, February 6th.

The casualties in Mackay number 120, and the damage is estimated at a million and a half sterling.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

KURSHIMAN AND OZERNIN RETURN TO BRESLITOVSK.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

A Berlin message says that Baron von Kurshiman and Count Ozernin have returned to Breslitz to continue the negotiations.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

UKRAINIAN SOVIETS IN SUPREME AUTHORITY.

LONDON, February 6th.

A wireless Russian message declares that the Ukrainian Soviets are now the supreme authority in Ukraine.

Agreements have been reached for federal union with Russia and complete unity on foreign and internal affairs.

THE LITHUANIAN DEMANDS ON THE CENTRAL POWERS.

LONDON, February 6th.

A wireless Russian message says a Lithuanian plenipotentiary's proclamation demands the undivided existence of the Lithuanian nation, denies the Austro-German claim that the populations of Lettonia, Courland and Riga desire separation from Russia; and demands the withdrawal of forces, thus enabling a free expression of opinion.

pointing out that Russia has agreed to withdraw, and the Central European Powers could not object to do the same if they believed the population desired separation.

THE FINNISH REVOLUTIONARIES.

PETROGRAD, February 6th.

The Finnish Revolutionaries have captured the Headquarters of the White Guards at Karbiab and arrested the whole garrison.

RADA TROOPS OCCUPY KHARKOFF.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

The *Vussche Zeitung* states that the Rada troops have occupied Kharkoff and Holubovitch and have formed a Ministry containing no Bolsheviks.

CHURCH AND STATE TO BE SEPARATED.

A decree has been issued separating the Russian Church and State, abolishing the privileges based on religious belief and the restrictions on liberty of conscience, suppressing separate religious schools and obligatory religious instruction, and proclaiming that all ecclesiastical property belongs to the people.

POPULAR PROTEST.

PETROGRAD, February 6th.

Tikhon, the patriarch of All the Russias, in an edict excommunicates and anathematizes the Bolsheviks as violators of religion, law and justice.

Thousands of women, carrying ikons and chanting, formed a procession and marched through Petrograd, protesting against the Bolshevik seizure of the Alexandrine monastery.

THE METROPOLITAN OF PETROGRAD AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES CONDUCTED OPEN-AIR SERVICES OF THE PROCESSIONARIES.

A semi-official Bolshevik statement declares that in consequence of the Government's confiscation measures, the clergy are stirring up fanaticism among the populace.

There have been insignificant outbreaks, which the Red Guards immediately suppressed.

The Abbot of Alexandrinevsky monastery has been arrested for retaining an inventory, being taken of its furniture for charitable purposes.

A crowd, incited by the monks, attacked the Red Guards, wounding two, and soldiers had to be sent to the rescue of the Red Guards.

The monastery is occupied by the military.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

PETROGRAD, February 6th.

The Red Guards arrested Commander Dye and Lieutenant Smith, of the British armoured cars, charging them with the ownership of two bombs found in their hotel-room after their departure.

Both were examined at length before a Commission, but were subsequently released after the intervention of the British Embassy.

The grenades were souvenirs, accidentally left owing to their hurried departure.

TARTARS ADVANCING ON SEVASTOPOL.

A telegram from Sevastopol says the Tartars have occupied Yalta and are advancing on Sevastopol, dealing mercilessly, en route, with the Red Guards, sailors and soldiers.

NOMADIC WAR PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, February 6th.

The Commissioner of War-Prisoners states that the local Soviets are releasing thousands of war-prisoners, who are becoming nomads, of whom there are already 40,000 in Petrograd.

CONFUSING NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, February 6th.

News from Russia, both direct and via Berlin, is so puzzling that it is obviously coloured by the wishes of those controlling the wires and wireless. It is impossible even approximately to sum up the situation, but amid the masses of confusing telegrams it is clear that Germany is doing her best to widen the breach between the Ukraine Rada and the Bolsheviks, hoping thereby to hasten a separate peace with Ukraine, enabling Germany to get supplies from that territory.

THE PARTIES IN UKRAINE.

Apparently there are three parties in Ukraine, namely, the anti-Bolshevik Rada, the Bolshevik Rada, and Kaledin's Cossacks, whose attitude is unknown. It is impossible to discern whether any really national feeling exists, binding south Russia to north Russia. What is certain is that the anti-Bolshevik Rada wants a separate peace, and Germany is apparently finding it easier to deal with this Rada than with the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS TRY TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.
The *Local An Zeiger* states that three Russian Army Corps on the Romanian Front tried to cross the frontier but only three thousand men reached the Central Powers' lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIETS GREET GERMAN WORKMEN.

PETROGRAD, February 6th.

The Congress of Soviets closed after deciding to telegraph greetings and encouragement to the German workmen in their struggle so gloriously begun, and also a like message to revolutionary Finland.

The Congress approved of the decree naming the Council of Commissioners "The Workmen's and Peasants' Government," and dropping the prefix "Provisional."

The Congress also passed a Bill for the socialisation of land, and hands played the "Internationale" and the "Marseillaise."

A BOLSHEVIK SUCCESS.

The Bolsheviks officially announce that the Soviet forces have suppressed the counter-revolution in the Government of Orenburg, completely defeating General Dutoff's army.

GERMANS' CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY ENTENTE'S MUNITIONS.

MAXIMUM PENALTY IMPOSED.

NEW YORK, February 6th.

The German agent, Amblin, and ten other Germans have been sentenced to the maximum penalty of 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000 gold each for conspiring to destroy Entente munitions.

CANADA AND U.S.A. CO-OPERATE.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FOR WAR PURPOSES.

WASHINGTON, February 6th.

It is announced that complete co-operation has been established between the United States and Canada for the effective distribution of labour for war purposes.

Canada agrees not to import labour from the United States without America's consent, and American employers undertake not to import Canadian labour without Canada's consent.

PREVENTING POSSIBLE ENEMY ACTIVITIES.

President Wilson, in a statement, defines the term "enemy" as including all alien enemies who are permanently interned by the War Department.

This interpretation enables the Government to hand over to the State all property of interned Germans, thereby preventing possible trading activities from internment camps.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEATH OF FAMOUS PRIZE FIGHTER.

NEW YORK, February 6th.

The death is announced of John L. Sullivan, the famous pugilist.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 4th.

The silver market is steadier.

THE BOLO TRIAL.

PARIS, February 6th.

The indictment of Bolo states:—"After the battle of the Marne,

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS**JOHN
HADDON**

AND CO.

**Export and Import
Agents**

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
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Colonial Merchants
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WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of humanity. In the morning, most of these ailments are not, in the morning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a few of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness—of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the cumulative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the sufferer's regularity to females of all ages. They have been found to be a most reliable remedy.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 5/6 (36 pills) 1/11d (36 pills) & 2/6 (108 pills).

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LOOSE LEAF

PHILATELIC

ALBUMS

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GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
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THE NEW FRENCH THERAPY
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ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also drafts on the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 1915.

PRIOR 1915.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or
Local Booksellers.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be, whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.

—It is the only remedy
that is both
effective and
safe.

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**CHAPOTEAU'S
MORRHUOL**

Superior to Emulsions of Cod
Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sent by all chemists.

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**KEEN FIGHTING IN
PALESTINE****WELSH OFFICER'S COUP.**

[FROM W. V. MARRY.]

The nearest General Allenby's army approaches Jerusalem the more obvious becomes the Turkish deep anxiety to prevent us from entering the Holy City. The enemy preparations have been thorough, but the rapidity of our advance has completely upset their calculations, and by continuing outflanking they have been forced from positions of great strength on to what must be almost the last line they can occupy west of Jerusalem. Nothing but intense pressure could have induced the Turks to abandon some positions in the foothills. There are hills 1,000ft. high or thereabouts on either side of the Jaffa-Jerusalem road, which, if defended, would take a bold and well-supplied army weeks to secure.

About a dozen miles from Jerusalem these hills are grey rocky eminences, few entirely devoid of vegetation, some crowned with clumps of stunted trees, the bareness of their lower sides relieved by some bushes and tufts of grass. But they are mostly barren and forbidding. Their military value, however, is high, because from their crests the road is commanded, and the approach to Jerusalem from the west, which have been constant points for thousands of years, are infinitely more difficult to win in these days of accurate gunfire. Yet the Turks have had to give up many of them; some well-prepared systems have fallen into our hands without a blow.

Thus, strategy has claimed its own. We are now up the passes, and the struggle away round a few places commanding the whole country. Some of these are ours, but the fighting continues, strong and bitter. Our progress is quite satisfactory. The "torment" consolidation of new positions" signifies much in this glorious battleground.

ENGINEERING FEATS.

The ground is so rocky that we build sangars from the mass of boulders lying around the base of the hills. They are not so secure as trenches, and cost much labour. But the most wonderful feat of engineering is the road-making—turning goat-tracks into motor roads. Along these new highways, which the engineers have constructed with marvellous ingenuity and rapidity, the same energy, which characterised the advance from the Turkish battered and broken Gaza-Benehala line, is being prosecuted in the hills and narrow passes down from the Judean uplands to the Shephelah. They are not only channels through which the spring of victory is moving, it is not merely on the basis that our positions are being consolidated, and with knowledge of the work accomplished I repeat what I said a few days ago: "All's well."

There has been fighting about Belk-el-Tahta and Beit-el-Foka, the Beth-Horons of Joshua's battles. One important incident at Foka was a great triumph for the dismounted Yeomen. A Welsh Horse company, formed of men of the regiments, was ordered to occupy the village of Foka, which stands on the top of a conical hill with very steep sides. They worked round the hill, and as it was getting dusk got on the top from the slope on the Turkish side. In the village they found 600 Turks with a German officer. It was suggested that the enemy should lay down their arms, and this they did. The Yeomen got into the tiny village square and saw them standing about in a row. "Start fighting," commenced shouting. The others followed. They were too late. The Yeomen, seeing that the Turks were not surrendering, fired into the mass, and for five minutes there was a desperate battle in the small enclosure, and the narrow streets leading therefrom, the range seldom exceeding ten yards. The German officer was bayoneted and killed, as were many Turks. The remainder then gave in to a force they outnumbered by four to one.

The Yeomanry officer decided that, having so many prisoners, it was best for him not to hold the village, but use his force as an escort for the prisoners to the rear, and started retreating. The enemy, in the failing light, took this large party to be the British attacking the hill, and from a height juring height shelled them. In the confusion some of the Turks got away, but the Yeomen had the satisfaction of bringing home eight officers and ninety-nine men, more than twice the number of our force. On Sunday we took the hill again, and beat off three strong counter-attacks on Monday. But the enemy heavily fired on Foka from the higher hills. We retired a short distance after defeating a third attack. The Turks made no move on the village.

TURKS' STORMING TROOPS.

When I was in the neighbourhood yesterday the Turks on the surrounding hills were receiving much attention from our artillery. We held Beit-el-Tahta, where our line boys put up another grand fight. After we had captured the place the Turks brought up storming troops, and by weight of numbers got into the village, which here, as in most parts of this country, rests on the top of a hill. By a vigorous counter-attack we re-established ourselves on the crest, and nothing the enemy has done has disturbed our possession.

There was another startling piece of work on the ridge between Shila and El-Burj. The Turks attempted to get this high ground, which covers the road leading from Jaffa. They rushed the home trenches at a time when they were not strongly held, and drove us out. Their success was very short-lived, for the Lowlanders launched a powerful counter-attack against 600 picked Turks, absolutely overwhelming them, killing large numbers, and a prisoner among captured admits that he evacuated so many wounded that probably the whole battalion of storming troops was destroyed. These details of our engagements west of Jerusalem will show how heavy are the Turkish losses in their defence. The fact is that we find a considerable number of Turkish soldiers hiding in the villages; they have had enough of our hot fighting. It is difficult to get the inhabitants of the villages to leave their homes in the zone of fighting.

There has been heavy fighting at Nebi Samwil, but part of the population had such confidence that the Mohammedan troops would respect the sanctuary of the mosque that they went into the mosque on the summit. As already told, the Turks shelled the mosque, and despite the reverence in which it is held by Mohammedans, the sacred building is a mass of ruins. People took refuge in a crypt, where some remained unharmed. Two nights ago a sentry party to bring out the wounded was sent to safety. The tide of battle runs a strong course about this 3,000ft. peak. In one place our troops are only forty yards from the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**"THE REVOLUTION IN
DANGER"****MAXIMALIST PROCLAMATION.**

The Soviet (Council) of the People's Commissaries issued the following proclamation to the Russian people and to all the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates in December: "Whilst the representatives of the Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Soviets have opened negotiations with the object of securing a country, the enemies of the people, the Imperialists, the Cossacks, the bankers and their allies, the Don Cossacks, have undertaken a final attempt to destroy the cause of peace, to wrest the power from the hands of the Soviets, the land from the hands of the peasants, and to compel the soldiers, sailors, and Cossacks to shed their blood for the benefit of the Russian and allied Imperialists."

Kaledin on the Don and Dutoff in the Ural have raised the flag of revolt. The Cadet Party are providing the necessary means for carrying them on their fight against the people. The Rodziankos, Miliukoffs, Guchkoffs, and Kononoff, want to regain their power, and with the aid of the Kaledins, Korniloffs, and the Dutoffs are endeavouring to turn the Cossack labourers into an instrument for achieving their criminal aims.

Kaledin has declared a state of war in the Don region. He is hindering the supply of bread to the front, and is collecting forces, thus menacing Ekaterinoff, Khar'kov, and Moscow. Korniloff, who fled from prison, has arrived to his aid. He is the one who in July introduced the death penalty and conducted a campaign against revolutionary Petrograd.

In Orenburg, Dutoff has arrested the Executive and the Military Revolutionary Committee, has disarmed the soldiers, and is endeavouring to capture Tobolsk in order to cut off the supply of bread from Siberia to the front and the towns. Karauloff is attacking Tchekhelef and Ingushet in the Caucasus. The Cadet Party is the political leaders of this rising. The bourgeoisie is supplying scores of millions to the counter-revolutionary Generals for the cause of a rising against the people and their power.

The bourgeois central Rada of the Ukrainian Republic, which is waging a struggle against the Ukrainian Soviets, is assisting the Kaledins to draw troops to the Don region, and is hindering the Soviets from distributing the necessary military forces throughout Ukraine for the suppression of the Kaledin rebellion. The Cadets, the worst enemies of the people, who, together with the capitalists of all countries, prepared the present world-war, are hoping that by members of the Executive Assembly they will be able to come to the assistance of the generals, the Kaledins, the Korniloffs, and the Dutoffs, in order to strangle the people with their aid.

Workers, Soldiers, and Peasants! The revolution is in danger. It is necessary to carry through the cause of the people, to sweep away the enemies of the revolutionaries—the conspirators, the Cossack generals, and their Cadet inspirers—all feel the iron hand of the revolutionary people.

The Soviet of the People's Commissaries has made the necessary arrangements for the movement of necessary troops against the enemies of the people. The counter-revolutionary rising will be suppressed and the culpable subjected to a penalty corresponding to the magnitude of their crime.

(1)—All those regions of the Ural, Don, and other places where counter-revolutionary detachments are discovered are declared to be in a state of siege.

(2)—The local revolutionary government must meet with all firmness against the enemies of the people without waiting for orders from the supreme authorities.

(3)—Negotiations with the leaders of the counter-revolutionary rising or attempts at mediation are absolutely forbidden.

(4)—An assistance offered to the counter-revolutionaries on the part of the local population or the railway employees will be punished with all severity of the revolutionary laws.

(5)—The leaders of the conspiracy are declared to be outlaws.

(6)—Every Cossack labourer who casts off the yoke of the Kaledins, Korniloffs, and Dutoffs will be met fraternally and given by the Soviet a necessary support.

A SHIPBUILDING ACHIEVEMENT IN AMERICA.

A correspondent has been permitted to attend the launching at an Atlantic port of one of America's new ships, an oil tanker. The land was a barren waste fifteen months ago. It is now a large shipyard, increasing in size daily, and employing thousands of men. Besides the tanker launched there were on the ways two big tankers more than three-quarters completed, and three big minesweepers for the American Navy. The whistles had stopped blowing to celebrate the launching of the first ship built before the keel of another ship was being laid on the same ways. The ship launched had her engine, and was more than 90 per cent. ready for sea.

There has been heavy fighting at Nebi Samwil, but part of the population had such confidence that the Mohammedan troops would respect the sanctuary of the mosque that they went into the mosque on the summit. As already told, the Turks shelled the mosque, and despite the reverence in which it is held by Mohammedans, the sacred building is a mass of ruins. People took refuge in a crypt, where some remained unharmed. Two nights ago a sentry party to bring out the wounded was sent to safety. The tide of battle runs a strong course about this 3,000ft. peak. In one place our troops are only forty yards from the

AUSTRIA'S CHANGE OF TONE**BELLICOSE SPEECH BY COUNT CZERNIN.****A THREAT TO ITALY.**

A Budapest telegram says that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a speech to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation said:—

Eminent Hungarian party leaders have addressed questions to me, which I should like, as far as possible, to answer immediately. Count Andrassy spoke with the warmth one might expect from him of the alliance with Germany, and he asked whether and how far we are at one with Germany in our war aims. I can answer this question positively. We are at one with Germany on the basis which holds good for Germany and Austria-Hungary; on the basis of a defensive war, which here in this exalted assembly found undivided approval, which was laid down in the German Reichstag as the guiding line for our war aims, and which, in my opinion, Baron von Kuhlmann in his last speech very clearly stated when he said: "There is no other obstacle to peace than Alsace-Lorraine." Of course, when we compare our situation with that of our German Allies, we should not forget one thing; that in certain respects we are in a better position than they are; we have practically our entire territory in our hands, whereas Germany's colonies are to-day in the hands of the enemy.

When I am now reproached from many sides with weakness in my policy, which is said to be in tow of Germany—what ever these phrases may be—when it is said that this policy forces us to continue the war longer than would otherwise be the case and that we are even forced to fight for German aims of conquest, I say emphatically: No. We are fighting for the defence of Germany just as Germany is fighting for our defence. In this respect I know no territorial boundaries. If anyone should ask whether we are fighting for Alsace-Lorraine, I would reply: Yes; we are fighting for Alsace-Lorraine, just as Germany is fighting for us and fought for Lombardy and Trieste. I know of no difference between Strasbourg and Trieste.

If the general situation of the European war should assume a different aspect—that does not appear impossible—if on other fronts big events should occur, then (I say it frankly and feel myself in doing so at one with Count Tisza) I would heartily welcome the moment that found us fighting on other fronts together with our Allies. If, therefore, after the course which we have taken since the outbreak of the war, and which we are pursuing with the full consent of the overwhelming majority of Austria as well as of Hungary, if after our taking this course there should still be people on the side of the Entente living under the impression that they might succeed in separating us from our Allies, then there remains nothing else for me to say than that those who believe that are bad politicians and persons of childish mind.

A "BAD PHASE" FOR ITALY.

Count Andrassy questioned me about Italy, and I would like to reply quite frankly. Since the outbreak of war Italian policy has been going down an inclined plane. Gentlemen, you know that before the war Italy might have negotiated with us because we were greatly interested in avoiding this unnecessary war. Italy could have concluded an agreement with us which to-day even in her wildest dreams she can hardly hope to attain. Since then, in twelve battles, Italy has lost hundreds of thousands of dead, millions in treasure, and large tracts of her territory which are to-day in our hands. At the most Italy can to-day only hope to reach the *status quo ante bellum*.

I must, however, go a step farther, which brings me to what Count Karolyi said. If I understood rightly, he gave me to understand at the conclusion of his speech that I ought in all circumstances to be a pacifist *a outrance*. In connection with that idea he devoted some well-meant words to my Budapest speech, but to my astonishment he reserved only to the first portion of it. This second part, however, modifies the entire character of the speech. What Count Karolyi desires of me is that I should go security for the Italian adventure. In Count Karolyi's view should to-day say to the Italians: "Continue the war as long as you like. Attack us as often as you will. Prolong the war according to your good pleasure. We guarantee that nothing shall happen to you."

Now, gentlemen, I am very far from taking this standpoint. I say quite frankly, and so that Rome may hear it, that if Italy wantonly continues the war she will later get a bad peace. We owe that to the troops and to the people at home. (Cheers.) Count Karolyi may rest assured that I have one aim, namely the speediest possible conclusion of an honourable peace, but at the same time I refuse to give our enemies a premium on the prolongation of the war.

Regarding the *U. bove*, I can entirely confirm what Count Tisza has said. It will be reserved for me later to give some data. I can, however, assure Count Karolyi that the competent military authorities on both the German and our side express the conviction that the transport of munitions to the East and West fronts was so greatly hindered that it has substantially influenced the course of the war. We know quite well that our enemies are suffering tremendously from its effects.

On other points, too, I am in complete agreement with Count Tisza, who answered Count Karolyi's remark that our diplomacy was to blame for Italy and Roumania going over to the side of the enemy. I can sum up the situation in a single sentence by saying that Roumania and Italy made a bad speculation in adhering to the enemy group. In that connection, I ask, how could a diplomatist

overcome the views imparted to the Italian and Roumanian peoples regarding the inner weakness of Austria-Hungary? Circumstances concerning which our diplomacy was entirely innocent and against which it was entirely powerless gave rise to a wrong estimate of our strength. That the estimate of the strength of Austria-Hungary was wrong is a gratifying aspect of the matter.

AMERICA'S WAR DECLARATION.

One gentleman asked me what I thought of the American declaration of war. The unconfirmed news leaves the possibility open that America may declare war upon us as upon our two allies Turkey and Bulgaria. I do not say it will be but that it may be, but should that eventually occur we shall, nevertheless, not regret anything we have done in the past. Owing to our loyal alliance with Germany we have had to reckon with America's enmity. If America draws these conclusions I admit that it is painful; on account of the Austrians and Hungarians who are in America and will be placed in a most painful position. That, however, will not have the slightest effect upon the events of the war.

Speaking of America, I would like to draw your attention to the speech by President Wilson, which in many respects is incomprehensible and unclear but yet contains a noteworthy step forward. In one passage the President said: "We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life either industrially or politically. We do not pursue or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters, great or small."

If we compare this conception with that of the *Entente* regarding the Monarchy, which is described by the catchword the right of nations to govern themselves, which, they claim, will be realised at the peace conference with the help of the *Entente*, I see in the statement of the President of the United States a great and important advance, an advance which we recognise and which is greatly to our interest to nail down. If I may seize the opportunity to say one more word about that catchword—the right of nations to govern themselves—I would explain my standpoint on the subject as follows: The phrase the right of nations to govern themselves appeared rather late in this war in the discussion of war aims. It is impossible to give a universally-accepted definition of this catchword, as almost every one of the statesmen who are using it has based it on a different meaning, so that one can say that there are as many interpretations of this catchword as there are utterances on the subject.

If we inquire into the origin of this phrase we find that it is connected with the war aim of the protection of small nations, which has been professed by the *Entente* from the beginning of the war—the small nations, that is, the small States which are alleged to have been victims on the part of the Central Powers, namely, Serbia, Montenegro, etc. whose protection and salvation the *Entente* professed to have taken up arms. That was what he described as the right of small nations to govern themselves. In his Note of December 18th, 1916, addressed to the belligerents President Wilson still described as one of his principal peace aims the safeguarding of the rights and privileges of small States. Subsequently this was supplemented by President Wilson by the brutal formula that they are waging war also for the liberation from foreign domination of Italians, Serbians, Roumanians, Czechs, and Slovaks. The protection of small States receded into the background, while the forcible separation from the Monarchy of certain nationalities stood in the foreground, namely, forcible separation, without the grant of the right of nationalities to govern themselves.

In his message of January 22nd, 1917, President Wilson made some approach to the *Entente* standpoint in calling for internal reforms in certain States, thus drawing the internal political conditions of certain States into international discussion. At the same time he declared that none had the right to hand over nationalities from one Government to another as if they were the latter's property. In this message of the President of the United States the idea is expressed that the cession of parts of one State to another must not be brought about by the peoples of their Governments is necessary.

The right of peoples to govern themselves is therefore, here already rather a complicated *minimum compositum*, because of the right of a State to govern itself on account of its territory and at the same time, however, the right of its nationalities to have a voice under international protection in their international relations. On April 11th, 1917, the Russian Provisional Government declared that it disavowed any intention to dominate over other peoples or to take from them their national heritage. It indicated the right of the belligerent States themselves to decide at the conclusion of peace the destiny of their peoples. That is the right of States to govern their own nationalities.

I do not hesitate to declare that within my right I shall most decidedly reject all foreign influence on the arrangement of our internal conditions, and on the other hand I shall also reject the idea which might arise that certain internal questions might find an international solution. The relations of the component parts of the Hungarian Monarchy to each other are based on legal principles. The possibility of a change in those relations are provided in our constitutional institutions. Whenever wishes for such a change arise they must be solved in a constitutional manner with the co-operation of the constituent bodies which guarantee the right of self-determination to the nations within both States of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. I am unable to recognise the possibility of the different solution.

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